

thick; the terminal larger, including the staminate base 6–11 mm. long: perigynia pale brown or drab, plano-convex, fusiform, tapering very gradually to the smooth beak and the shorter substipitate base, prominently striate-nerved, 2.5–3 mm. long, barely 1 mm. broad, distinctly exceeding the acutish or obtuse ferruginous or purplish white-edged scales.—Act. Holm. xxiv. 146 (1803), and in Schkuhr, Riedgr. Nachtr. 24, t. Aaa, fig. 97 (1806).—Very local on wet gravelly or sandy sea-shores, NORWAY, SWEDEN and FINLAND: QUEBEC, damp brackish spots, Bic (*Collins & Fernald*); forming turf in brackish soil by the St. Lawrence, Cacouna (*Collins & Fernald*, no. 41, *Williams*).

Var. **amphigena**, var. nov. Perigyniis late ellipsoideis ovoideis vel obovoideis 2–3 mm. longis 1.3–1.9 mm. latis fere abrupte rostratis.—*Type*, salt-marsh, Escuminac Bay, Escuminac, Bonaventure Co., QUEBEC, June 29, 1904 (*M. L. Fernald*). Examined also from the following stations. LABRADOR, Turnavik Island, August 12, 1896 (*Cornell Party*): QUEBEC, maritime rocks, Bonne Espérance, July 26, 1882 (*J. A. Allen*); crevices of rocks, Watsheeshoo, July, 1882 (*St. Cyr*); Pointe des Monts, June 16, 1862 (*J. Bell*), rocks on coast, Grand Etang, August 1, 1882 (*J. Macoun*); Rivière du Loup, August 4, 1902 (*Williams & Fernald*): NEW BRUNSWICK, low damp spots, Dalhousie, July 4, 1904, (*Fernald*): ALASKA, Shumagin Island, July 15, 1872 (*M. W. Harrington*); Nunivak Island, August 8, 1891 (*J. M. Macoun*): BEHRING STRAITS, Arakamtchetchene Island, 1853–56 (*C. Wright*): GREENLAND, Jacobshavn (*J. Vahl*); Godhavn, 1870 (*Berggren*); Disco, July 24, 1902 (*Porsild*, no. 308): NORWAY, salt-marsh at mouth of River Altenelf, Elvebakka, July 6, 1868 (*Zetterstedt*): SWEDEN, Vesterbotten (*Lehmann*); Hernösand and Gefle (*J. Franzen & K. F. Thedenius*): RUSSIA, Kola, June 26, 1883 (*Hollmén*); Federersk, July, 1885 (*V. F. Brotherus*); Vasa, July, 1880 (*V. F. Brotherus*), June 16, 1884 (*W. Laurén*); Borgå, June 15, 1884 (*K. J. W. Unonius*).—This is *C. glareosa* of most authors, and is well illustrated in *Flora Danica*, xiv. t. 2430 (1865); *Boott's Illustrations*, iv. t. 494 (1867); and in *Ostenfeld's Flora Arctica*, 58, fig. 28 (1902).

GRAY HERBARIUM.

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AN EXTREME FORM OF *BOTRYCHIUM VIRGINIANUM*.—In June, 1905, while attending a field meeting of the Connecticut Botanical

Society, I collected at Lakeville, Connecticut, an unusual plant of *Botrychium Virginianum*, Sw. It is tall (two feet three inches) and stout in proportion. Just above the sterile segment of the frond the stem forks twice and each of the three resultant branches bears a large, perfectly developed, and heavily fruited fertile segment,—in every case about four and a half inches in height and with the lowest pinnae two to two and a half inches long. In other respects the plant is normal, though rather large for the species, and it grew in a patch of woods under seemingly normal conditions. Only in its three heads is the strength of its individuality apparent.

Mr. C. H. Bissell informs me that in D. C. Eaton's herbarium at Yale there are two specimens of *Botrychium Virginianum* which have three fertile segments, and several others which have two. The form, then, is by no means unprecedented, but its occasional recurrence may be worthy of note.—C. A. WEATHERBY, East Hartford, Connecticut.

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EARLY FLOWERING OF HEPATICA TRILOBA.—Writing to Professor G. L. Goodale, Mr. Denison R. Slade of Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, sends the following note. "I wish to let you know that I found the Hepatica in full bloom in the woods of Newton [Massachusetts] on January 29, 1906. My father for a term of years, 1863 to 1895, kept a record of the dates when the above flower appeared in the same place. March 2, 1880, is the earliest at which it was found. He writes "I once found them in blossom in Mount Auburn in March, 1846, but they rarely show themselves about Boston before the month of April.'"

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